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OLDEST BEE PAPER  
IN AMERICA

# THE WEEKLY BEE JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED  
IN 1861

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HONEY PRODUCERS.

ESTABLISHED IN  
1861.

Chicago, Ill., August 27, 1884.

VOL. XX.—No. 35.

## THE WEEKLY EDITION



PUBLISHED BY  
**THOMAS C. NEWMAN,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

925 WEST MADISON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.  
Weekly, \$2 a year; Monthly, \$1.

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**THOMAS G. NEWMAN,**

925 West Madison Street., Chicago, ILL.

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## CLUBBING LIST FOR 1884.

We will supply the **American Bee Journal** one year, and any of the following Books, at the prices quoted in the last column of figures. The first column gives the regular price of both. All postage prepaid.

Price of both. Club

The Weekly Bee Journal.....	\$2 00..
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Fisher's Grain Tables.....	2 40.. 2 25
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Kansas Bee-Keeper.....	3 00.. 2 75
The Apiculturist, (Silas M. Locke).....	3 00.. 2 75
British Bee Journal.....	3 75.. 3 50
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We have some **ELEGANT RIBBON BADGES**, having a rosette and gold Bee, for bee-keepers' use at Fairs, Conventions, etc. Price 50 cents each, by mail, postpaid.

☞ The first Price List for 1885, received at this office, is that of J. W. K. Shaw & Co., of Loreauville, La., for early queens.

☞ The summer meeting of the Mahoning Valley, O., Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at Newton Falls, O., on Friday, Aug. 29, 1884. All interested are requested to be present. C. R. PAGE, Sec. Pro tem.

☞ We have just received from the Publishers, J. S. Ogilvie & Co., 31 Rose Street, New York, a copy of a little book entitled, "Seven Hundred Album Verses," containing 128 pages of choice selections of prose and poetry, suitable for writing in auto-graph albums. 15 cents; cloth 30 cents.

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WM. BALLANTINE, Sago, O.,  
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Little Wonder smoker . . . 1 1/4 . . .	65
Bingham & Hetherington Honey Knife, 2 inch . . .	1 15

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BINGHAM & HETHERINGTON,  
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On dozen or half-dozen lots of one kind, we allow 25 per cent. discount, and prepay postage. Special rates on larger quantities, given upon application.

**Bees and Honey, or Management of an Apiary for Pleasure and Profit,** by THOMAS G. NEWMAN.—It is "fully up with the times," in all the various improvements and inventions in this rapidly-developing pursuit, and presents the apiarist with everything that can aid in the successful management of the honey-bee, and at the same time produce the most honey in its best and most attractive condition. It embraces the following subjects: Ancient History of Bees and Honey—Locating an Apiary—Transferring—Feeding—Swarming—Dividing—Extracting—Queen Rearing—Introducing Queens—Italianizing—Bee Pasturage a Necessity—Quieting and Handling Bees—The Management of Bees and Honey at Fairs—Marketing Honey, etc. 230 profusely-illustrated pages. Price, bound in cloth, \$1.00; 2 copies for \$1.80; 3 copies for \$2.55; 5 for \$4.00; 10 for \$7.50. Paper covers, 75 cents; 2 copies for \$1.40; 3 copies for \$2.00; 5 for \$3.00; 10 for \$5.00.

**The Apiary Register,** by THOMAS G. NEWMAN.—A Record and Account Book for the Apiary, devoting 2 pages to each colony, ruled and printed, and is so arranged that a mere glance will give its complete history. Strongly bound in full leather. Price, for 50 colonies, \$1.00; for 100 colonies, \$1.25; for 200 colonies, \$1.50.

**Honey as Food and Medicine,** by THOMAS G. NEWMAN.—It gives the various uses of Honey as Food; recipes for making Honey Cakes, Cookies, Puddings, Foam, Wines, etc. Also, Honey as Medicine, with many valuable recipes. It is intended for consumers, and should be liberally scattered to help in creating a demand for honey. Price, for either the English or German edition, 5 cents—one dozen, 40 cents—100 for \$2.50—500 for \$10.00—1,000 for \$15.00.—If 100 or more are ordered, we will print the bee-keeper's card (free of cost) on the cover.

**Bee-Keepers' Convention Hand Book,** by THOMAS G. NEWMAN.—It contains a simple Manual of Parliamentary Law and Rules of Order for the guidance of officers and members of Local Conventions—Model Constitution and By-Laws for a Local Society—Programme for a Convention, with Subjects for discussion—List of Premium for Fairs, etc. Bound in cloth, and suitable for the pocket. Price, 50 cents.

**Why Eat Honey?** by THOMAS G. NEWMAN.—This Leaflet is intended for distribution in the Bee-keeper's own locality, in order to create a Local Market. Price, 50 cents per 100; 500 copies for \$2.25; 1,000 copies for \$4.00. When 200 or more are ordered at one time, we will print the honey-producer's name and address FREE, at the bottom. Less than 200 will have a blank where the name and address can be written.

**Preparation of Honey for the Market,** including the production and care of both Comb and Extracted Honey, and Instructions on the Exhibition of Bees and Honey at Fairs, etc., by THOMAS G. NEWMAN. This is a chapter from "Bees and Honey." Price, 10c.

**Swarming, Dividing and Feeding Bees.**—Hints to Beginners, by THOMAS G. NEWMAN. A chapter from "Bees and Honey." Price 5c.

**Bee Pasturage a Necessity,** by THOMAS G. NEWMAN.—Progressive views on this important subject; suggesting what and how to plant.—A chapter from "Bees and Honey." 26 engravings. Price, 10c.

**Bees in Winter,** by THOMAS G. NEWMAN.—Describing Chaff-packing, Cellars and Bee-houses. A chapter from "Bees and Honey." Price 5c.

**Bienen Kultur,** by THOMAS G. NEWMAN.—In the German language. Price, in paper covers, 40 cents, or \$3 per doz.

**Bee-Keepers' Guide, or Manual of the Apiary,** by PROF. A. J. COOK.—It is elegantly illustrated, and fully up with the times on every subject that interests the bee-keeper. It is not only instructive, but interesting and thoroughly practical. It comprises a full delineation of the anatomy and physiology of Bees. Price, \$1.25.

**Quinby's New Bee-Keeping,** by L. C. ROOT.—Its style is plain and forcible, making its readers realize the fact that the author is master of the subject. Price, \$1.50.

**A B C of Bee-Culture,** by A. I. ROOT.—Embraces everything pertaining to the care of the Honey-Bee, and is valuable to the more advanced bee-keeper, as well as the beginner. Cloth, \$1.25; paper, \$1.

**Blessed Bees,** by JOHN ALLEN.—A romance of bee-keeping, full of practical information and contagious enthusiasm. Price, 75c.

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**Extracted Honey; Harvesting, Handling and Marketing.**—By CHAS. DADANT & SON.—Details their management. Price, 15c.

**Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers,** by CHAS. F. MUTH.—Gives his views on the management of bees. Price, 10c.

**Dzierzon Theory.**—The fundamental principles of Dzierzon's system of apiculture as set forth by Berlepsch. It was translated by the late Samuel Wagner. Price, 15c.

**Dictionary of Practical Apiculture,** by PROF. JOHN PHIN.—This gives the correct meaning of nearly 500 apicultural terms. Price, bound in cloth, 50c.

**The Hive I Use,** by G. M. DOOLITTLE.—Details his management of bees. Price 5c.

**Foul Brood,** by A. R. KOHNKE.—Its origin and cure. Price, 25c.

**Moore's Universal Assistant, and Complete Mechanic.**—Contains over 1,000,000 industrial facts, calculations, processes, trade secrets, legal items, business forms, etc. Price, \$2.50.

**Kendall's Horse Book.**—No book can be more useful to horse owners. It has 35 engravings, illustrating positions of sick horses, and treats all diseases in a plain and comprehensive manner. It has many good recipes, etc. Price, 25c., in either English or German.

**Food Adulteration.**—What we eat and should not eat. This book should be in every family. Price, 50c.

**Scribner's Lumber and Log Book.**—Gives measurement of all kinds of lumber, logs and planks; wages, rent, etc. Price, 35c.

**Fisher's Grain Tables.**—For casting up the price of grain, produce and hay; wood measurer, ready reckoner, tables for plowing, etc. Price, 40c.

**Hand-Book of Health,** by Dr. Foote. Rules for eating, drinking, sleeping, bathing, working, dressing, etc. Price, 25c.

**Emerson Binders,** made especially for the BEE JOURNAL, and lettered in gold on the back. 75c. for the Weekly; or for the Monthly, 50c. They cannot be sent by mail to Canada.

**Constitution and By-Laws,** for local Associations, \$2 per 100. The name of the Association printed in the blanks 50c. extra.

**Ribbon Badges,** for bee-keepers, on which are printed a large bee in gold, 10c. each, or \$8 per 100.

**Poulterer's Guide,** for treating diseases of Poultry, etc., by C. J. WARD. Price 25c.



# Weekly Bee Journal,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PRODUCERS OF HONEY.

VOL. XX.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 27, 1884.

No. 35.

## THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

Published every Wednesday, by

THOMAS G. NEWMAN,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

### The World's Exposition.

The World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, which will be open on Dec. 1, 1884, and close on May 31, 1885, has already become an event of such national and international importance as to commend itself to the kindly interest of every citizen of the United States. The following particulars of it will be read with interest:

This Exposition is held by virtue of an act of Congress, under the auspices of the general Government (which has appropriated \$1,300,000 for its purposes), the National Planter's Association and the City of New Orleans. Appropriations for its benefit have been made by the principal States of the Union, by numerous counties and cities, and by several foreign countries.

The main building, now about finished, is the largest structure ever erected, covering 33 acres of space under one roof. The Horticultural Hall, also nearly completed, is the largest building ever erected for the purpose, being 600 feet long by 194 in width. In the centre tower it is arranged to show 20,000 plates of fruit. The Government building will of itself be much larger than the majority of what are termed great Exposition buildings, it being 885 feet long by 564 feet in width. This building will contain the Government and State exhibits. Many other structures will be erected. This Exposition gives every promise of being the greatest and grandest ever held.

It was suggested, some time since, that it would be very desirable for the National meeting of bee-keepers to be held in New Orleans during this Exposition, and we hope that the meeting for 1885 may be held there. It would be a boon to the bee-keepers of the South, and afford an excellent opportunity for a National Re-Union.

If the officers for the present year should see their way clear to postpone the annual convention for 1884 for two months, and have it held in New Orleans, we believe that it would receive the hearty approval of nearly all, and we hereby respectfully suggest that it be taken under consideration. We think that immediate action on the part of the officers would prevent confusion, and make the National Convention for this year the best that has ever been held. This was suggested by Mr. Paul L. Viallon, some three months ago (see page 323), and if the meeting for the present year cannot be postponed, the next meeting should be held there next March or April.

We regret to announce that the Rev. L. L. Langstroth is unable to attend to his duties as President, but the Vice-President, Mr. L. C. Root, is abundantly able to fill the place with honor to himself and pleasure to the fraternity. He is the son-in-law of the late Moses Quinby, to whom we owe much for the development of progressive and practical apiculture. We hope that there will be a general rally of all apiarists, from the North, South, East and West, and that the meeting will be as harmonious as all the former ones have been, and that it will be a grand success. Here is the call for it:

The date for holding the next meeting of the North American Bee-Keepers' Society, in the city of Rochester, N. Y., has been fixed for Oct. 28, 29 and 30, 1884. At the last meeting of the Northeastern Bee-Keepers' Association a committee was appointed to secure a Hall and make other necessary arrangements for this meeting. Knowing the men who compose this committee, we can assure all who are interested, that the matter is in good hands, and that everything will be arranged for one of the best meetings ever held by the Society. Rochester is one of the finest cities in the United States, and this should be an enjoyable meeting for all who are interested. We hope soon to announce a complete programme.

C. C. MILLER, Sec.  
L. C. ROOT, Vice-Pres.

The great St. Louis Fair will be held Oct. 6 to 11, 1884. The premium list of this Agricultural, Mechanical and Industrial Exhibition has just been received.

There are fifteen handsome engravings of the more important points, including a general bird's-eye view of the entire grounds, which is most useful and necessary to exhibitors and visitors upon their visit to this colossal exhibition. The title page of the pamphlet is a most artistic piece of engraving, the subject being a complete miniature representation of the twenty-four departments, each in a separate and distinct vignette.—Altogether, it is a complete innovation upon the system which has been in vogue during the past twenty years, and is a credit to President Green, for its completeness in every particular. Any of our readers who may desire to use a copy of the list, can obtain one, by writing to Festus J. Wade, Secretary, 718 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo., and stating that they are subscribers of this paper.

Mr. G. M. Doolittle's aged and helpless father died Aug. 6, at 9 p. m., after a long and tedious illness. Mr. D. has neglected his apiary to administer to the wants of his aged parent, during the past month or more, and he is now worn out with the "hard strain" which he has endured. Now, all is over, and we may truthfully say "Blessed are the dead"—"they rest from their labors"—they are free from their sufferings! The "race" being over, they await the final issue in calm repose.

The bees have again found some honey to gather, and quite a number of "swarms" are reported—during the past 10 days—in Northern Illinois. The fall honey crop promises to be quite good.

We have received the Premium List of the Western Bee-Keepers' Association, to be held at Independence, Mo., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept., 24, 25 and 26, 1884. The premiums amount to \$180. All interested can get a copy of the Premium List of C. M. Crandall, Independence, Mo.

## Local Convention Directory.

1884. Time and place of Meeting.
- Sept. 1, 2.—W.N.Y. and N.W. Pa., at Jamestown, N.Y.  
W. A. Shewman, Sec.
- Sept. 1, 5.—Ohio State, at Columbus, O.  
C. M. Kingsbury, Sec.
- Sept. 2, 3.—Kentucky State, at Eminence, Ky.  
N. P. Allen, Sec.
- Sept. 4.—Southern Indiana, at Madison, Ind.  
Dr. Firth, Sec.
- Sept. 9.—Fayette County, Iowa, at Brush Creek, Ia.  
B. F. Little, Sec.
- Sept. 13.—Union, Western Iowa, at Dexter, Iowa.  
M. E. Darby, Sec.
- Sept. 17.—Eastern Indiana, at Richmond, Ind.  
M. G. Reynolds, Sec., Williamsburgh, Ind.
- Sept. 24-26.—Western, at Independence, Mo.  
C. M. Crandall, Sec.
- Oct. 1, 2.—Cedar Valley, Iowa, at Waterloo, Iowa.  
H. O. McElhany, Sec.
- Oct. 3.—N. Ind. and S. Mich., at Goshen, Ind.  
F. L. Pratt, M. D., Sec.
- Oct. 4.—Marshall Co., Iowa, at Marshalltown, Ia.  
J. W. Sanders, Sec.
- Oct. 11, 12.—Northern Mich., at Alma, Mich.  
F. A. Palmer, Sec., McBride, Mich.
- Oct. 15, 16.—Northwestern, at Chicago, Ill.  
W. Z. Hutchinson, Sec.
- Oct. 28-30.—North American at Rochester, N. Y.  
Dr. C. C. Miller, Sec., Marengo, Ill.
- Nov. 25.—Western Mich., at Fremont, Mich.  
Geo. E. Hilton, Sec.
- Dec. 3.—Southeastern Mich., at Adrian, Mich.  
A. M. Gander, Sec.
- Dec. 10, 11.—Michigan State, at Lansing.  
H. D. Cutting, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

**IN** In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.

## Bees in September.

Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson, in *American Agriculturist* for Sept., writes thus:

If a few bees are seen entering the hive, it should be examined. Perhaps from some cause the colony is queenless; and unless proper attention be given, its stores will soon fall a prey to the bee-moths' larvæ, or to robbers. In localities where buckwheat or other field forage is abundant, bees sometimes swarm in the early part of September. By hiving such swarms, giving them sheets of comb foundation or empty combs, and perhaps supplying them with a frame or two of brood, they will usually build up fair colonies by winter, and will frequently be found among the best the succeeding year. Honey is a luxury. Many people do not go to the grocer expressly to buy honey, and only purchase it when seen. Comb honey is usually placed in a side glass case; and extracted honey too frequently kept out of sight. Bee-keepers would do well to furnish each grocer with a neat stand, upon which to expose his extracted honey for sale. Nearly all extracted honey will soon begin to crystallize or "candy," and it should be placed in vessels in which it is to be stored. The writer markets his honey in small tin pails, varying in size from one pint to two quarts. These are filled with honey just as it begins to crystallize, and when solid, the pails have neat labels affixed, stating that crystallization is a good test of purity, and that a gentle heat will soon liquify the honey.

The present month is an excellent time to change the stock of bees. The main honey harvest is over, and if the colony remains queenless a few days, the loss is not great. The best queens

are reared during the height of the honey season, and can be bought very cheaply. Purchase queens of the nearest reliable breeders, as long journeys by mail often exhaust them of their vitality to an injurious extent.

## Davenport Bee-Keepers' Picnic.

From a Davenport, Iowa, paper we find the report of the picnic of the Eastern Iowa and Western Ill. Bee-Keepers' Association, from which we condense the following:

Black Hawk's Watch Tower was the scene of a large and animated gathering on Thursday, Aug. 14, 1884, people coming from near and far to attend the picnic of the Bee-Keepers' Association of Eastern Iowa and Western Illinois. This association, organized less than two years ago through the persevering efforts of its energetic President, Mr. I. V. McCagg, of Davenport, with thirty-two members, now has an active and enthusiastic membership of 128, with every prospect of continued enlargement. The practice of its members is to hold their annual business-meetings on February 22, and to indulge in a mid-summer outing for social rather than business purposes, though the "Busy Bee," the sign by which they conquer, is by no means ignored. The first as well as the second of these festivals was held at the Watch Tower, and President McCagg says the third will also be held there next year. The association fixes the number of invitations which may be issued for the summer picnic, at the preceding winter meeting, and apportions them among the members, who sign individually the cards issued. In this way they get together an assemblage of neighbors and friends possessing a common bond of interest, and make their picnic the equivalent of the English "harvest home."

Ex-Mayor B. Davenport, the President of the Rock Island & Milan street-railway, not only kept his word to supply tables and seats, and a brass band free of charge, but had a handsome rustic house or shelter-tent erected, and nicely seated, large enough to hold 600 people outside of the stand, where on this occasion, throughout the day, excellent music was discoursed at frequent intervals.

The street cars began making double trips between the river front and the Watch Tower, at 7 a. m., and kept it up all day. For the accommodation of the Iowa visitors, Mr. Julius Peetz was stationed in the Davenport ferry-house, where he sold ferry and street-car tickets to the picnickers. The Iowa attendance was about 500, while Illinois contributed many more, the crowd being estimated by close observers, at from 1,200 to 1,500 people.

From 7 a. m. until 12:30 p. m., the members of the Reception Committee, Messrs. J. E. Sutherland, C. H. Dibbern, and W. H. Gilbert, and the Misses Emma Göss, Emma Grummol, Emma Earhart and Gussie Gast, were busy attending to the arrivals from all quarters—though principally by

the street-car line. From Iowa came representatives of Muscatine, Washington, Cedar, Clinton, Jackson, Iowa and Scott counties; from Illinois came residents of Whitesides, Henry, Mercer and McDonough, beside a large number of Rock Island county people. Another committee which had its hands full during the forenoon was the one on dinner, and was composed of Madams C. H. Dibbern, J. J. Nagle and Mattie Melville, and Miss Kate E. Case.

The dinner was an immense affair. All the tables were occupied, and some of the groups took to the woods and spread their cloths on the grass in the good old-fashioned style. Some people will have it that a picnic is not a picnic when tables and chairs are used, but perhaps they are prejudiced against new-fangled notions.

The officers of the association arranged for a short business session in the shelter-tent, after dinner. This began at 2 o'clock and lasted until 4. The first address was given by the Rev. O. Clute, of Iowa City, an experienced bee-keeper and writer. He was followed by the Rev. E. L. Briggs, of Wilton. The third and closing address was given by Mr. L. H. Scudder, of New Boston, the apiarist who some three years ago shipped a carload of honey to Canada. After this, came a discussion of questions in which many of the members participated.

**IN** The Western Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its second annual meeting in Independence, Mo., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 24-26, 1884. The Association will endeavor to make this the most instructive and interesting meeting it has yet held, and will spare no pains within its means to make it in every sense valuable to all.

C. M. CRANDALL, Sec.

**IN** The bee-keepers of Hancock county, Ohio, met in Findlay, on Aug. 9, 1884, and organized an association to be known as the Hancock County Bee-Keepers' Association. Twenty-two persons became members by paying the dues, 25 cents. The Association meets again on Sept. 20, 1884, at the Court House in Findlay, at 10 a. m. Bee-keepers are cordially invited to attend. SAM'L H. BOLTON, Sec. P. A. RIEGLE, Pres.

**IN** The Kentucky bee-keepers and others are requested to note the following change in the place of meeting of the State Convention:

Please change the place of meeting of the Kentucky State Bee-Keepers' Association, as announced in the BEE JOURNAL, from the Exposition at Louisville, to Eminence, Ky., on Sept. 2 and 3.

N. P. ALLEN, Sec. Ky. State B. K. Society.

**IN** The Southern Indiana Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at Madison, Ind., on Sept. 4, 1884, at the Fair Grounds. DR. FIRTH, Sec.



## CORRESPONDENCE

### For the American Bee Journal. The Hibernation Theory.

JAMES HEDDON.

I wish to preface the statements which I have to offer upon this subject, by saying that I think that the above theory, Mr. Cornell's "humidity theory," and the "pollen theory," all of them, as they have been strenuously argued by their advocates and admirers, have done much toward getting down to the bottom of this unsolved problem of the cause of our winter losses.

To be sure, as is usually the result in such cases, the zeal and earnestness of the disputants have sometimes gone beyond their better judgment, and unnecessary and unprofitable sharp sparring has grown out of the discussion; but after all, the remaining pith and point, together with the facts the more eagerly sought for and related, have made these articles, as a class, the most profitable to me of any style or class of essays that the invaluable BEE JOURNAL has contained. If any think that I have, in an undue eagerness for controversial victory, overlooked or left unweighed the arguments of my opponents, in this they have been in error.

I am, at this time, acquainted with many facts concerning the actions of bees during their period of confinement that look favorable to Mr. Clarke's new theory (as he believes it to be), or rather arguing in favor of some of the conditions which he considers favorable to safe wintering; but I am also a yearly observer of facts which argue against the theory. Now I will present such of them as Mr. Clarke's article calls forth. It will please us all to have Mr. Clarke, or any one else, come out with the flag of victory over his head, as it will float over all our heads free of cost; but to the end that we know to a certainty that it is "the true flag," we all share the common disposition to make him hold it up in the midst of a shower of balls from the opposition, as we know, surrounded by this cross fire, only the flag of the true theory can remain in the air.

Before we can intelligently discuss Mr. Clarke's theory, we must all adopt one definition of the word "hibernation." According to Webster (all bee-keepers have long known that bees always hibernate during a Northern winter), he defines it thus: "Hibernation, to winter; to pass the season of winter in close quarters, or in seclusion, as birds or beasts." "Inclination would lead me to hibernate half the year in this uncomfortable climate of Great Britain."—*Southey*.

It seems that Mr. Clarke gives the term a definition bordering upon torpor, and quotes good authority for it, Webster to the contrary notwithstanding.

I, too, have always used, and heard used the word "hibernation" as defining that motionless, senseless, numb state of torpor that wasps and ants assume during a cold winter. Now, I do not know, but I do not believe that bees ever enter this torpid state. I have many times made investigations, both in and out-of-doors, opening colonies that were as still as death, but never found anything nearer "hibernation" or "torpor" than a seemingly perfect quietude, one so light that the least jar or admission of light immediately aroused them, showing their condition farther from torpor than human sleep, or even the sleep of a watch-dog. Possibly it may be proper to call the condition which I have witnessed and described, "semi-torpor" or "semi-hibernation." Perhaps Mr. Clarke's paragraph at the top of the middle column, on page 519, means nothing more; if not, I will refer him to the first page of the *Kansas Bee-Keeper* for April 1884, where I used the term semi-hibernations, meaning to cover the ground of this perfect quietude, though I think that the term which I then created is almost too strong, technically defined; but I then thought, and still think, that it correctly conveyed the idea which I entertained. Further than this quietude, I know of no more senseless winter sleep for bees, and I have neither read nor heard of any.

During the second or third year of my bee-keeping, by report of mouth, from not very reliable sources, I heard that "they" had nailed up a colony of filled bees in a tight box, buried them deep under the ground in autumn, and dug them up in first-class condition in the following May. That story gave me my first and last suspicion of possible perfect hibernation of bees. Having at the time an opportunity to inexpensively test the matter, I tried it in several ways, by putting the bees into the ground, both in an excited and a quiet condition; but all alike died, and I gave up the project.

One fall, just before placing some 40 colonies in a double-walled, above-ground repository, I weighed a part of them with great care. For some reason, then (if not now) unknown, nearly every colony in that house readily took on that perfect quiescent state, and the apiary wintered successfully; and when taken out in the spring, and again weighed, the most successful colony weighed but a single pound less than when put in, in the autumn. I might have thought these figures due, or partially due to some error in weighing, had it not been that the others graduated all the way from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 or 6 pounds less in weight. There was no time, however, when the least tap or jar would not cause a response, putting every bee at once upon his guard. Will the reader please note that what we know of the necessities of brood-rearing, show us that this colony did not breed during winter.

I am not sure, but I do not believe that any colony ever wintered without any food. If they hibernate, no food

would be consumed; as I understand the term to be defined as torpor, total inactivity or suspension of the functions of life. Now, I do not myself know, nor am I aware of any one else who knows the combination of conditions that prevailed in the case above related, or that is necessary to get bees into this quiescent state; but I do believe that if everything else was right, the condition would be defeated, provided the little food consumed was of an irritating nature. I cannot but attribute our troubles to the food, because such a theory is the only one by which I can account for the fact that, while some colonies are doing so nicely in this quiescent state, other colonies in the same room, of the same breed, and in the same style of hive are noisy and sick with diarrhoea, a condition which hundreds have witnessed.

A few days ago, while talking with an expert, and very successful bee-hunter, one who has cut his hundreds of bee-trees, a man of tact and clear perception, and the owner of 200 colonies, he assured me that the fatality caused by the disease, diarrhoea, is shared to fully as great or greater extent by bees which inhabit trees as by those inhabiting the modern hives.

Another point that Mr. Clarke seems to overlook is, that bees in a latitude where long winter confinement is necessary, are out of their natural climate, surrounded by unnatural conditions, and consequently needing the right artificial treatment. Mr. Clarke's ninth paragraph reads as follows: "When kept too warm, bees cannot go off into their natural state of torpor. They become restless, get hungry, eat freely, and must void their excrement. If confined to the hive, they befoul it, and then comes diarrhoea with death in its train. The opposite extreme of temperature has a like effect. They are too cold. Hunger awakes them. Their food is as cold as they are. What is the usual effect of cold victuals on a cold eater? We all know."

Here I cannot help thinking that Mr. Clarke, like others of my controversialists, has both eyes so firmly riveted upon his theory, that he cannot see outside facts arguing positively to the contrary. If all who read this controversy, and who have known of colonies exposed to the severest cold, yet coming through the winter entirely free from diarrhoea; and again, colonies kept in repositories with prevailing high temperature coming out equally healthy, should all say "I," the next issue of this paper would be composed entirely of the pronoun I. No, this will not do. Positive experience says, "Look farther."

It is my experience, and I believe it to be the experience of others, that bees can and sometimes do come through the winter in very good condition, making fine colonies for the season following, without going into any quiescent state, but being noisy and restless all winter long. Farther, that a uniform temperature is almost or quite indispensable to the quies-

cent state, and small consumption of food reported in my weighing experiment given above.

Regarding bees possessing proper instinct for self-preservation at all times, when left entirely under the care of "Dame Nature," she either "forgot" to endow them with it, or did not care for their failure, or herself made a failure; for they do not at all times succeed any better than the tender plant against the drouth, the beautiful shrub against the frost of winter, the sparrow against the hawk, the minnow against the shark, the gazelle against the anaconda, or even man against the myriad forms of microcoxi which attack him on all sides. Only that higher philosophy can protect us, and he who lays down his Reason, relying upon her weaker sister, Instinct, will be left far behind in the race for success.

Dowagiac, Mich.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Hibernation of Bees.

J. F. LATHAM.

As the correspondent, under the caption of "Mr. Heddon's Report," on page 471, asserts that a condition favoring a semi-dormant repose, is the normal condition in which a colony of bees must exist in order to winter successfully; and claimed to be original in calling the attention of bee-keepers to the new (to him) theory, perhaps a few words from some of the other "inexperienced" may not be out of place.

Without a desire to make any advances of a controversial character, I feel like submitting the assertion that there are few, if any ideas embodied in his article that support an originality of conception. Although but a 6-year-old bee-keeper, the fact that a colony of bees should be so prepared as to favor a semi-dormant or somnolent repose during winter confinement, has not been absent from my thoughts while preparing my colonies for winter.

The first impress of the knowledge was imparted to me by an aged dame, while enjoying the whilom luxury of an open, New England, primitive fireplace on a blustering winter evening. "Are the bears out to night, grandma? No; the bears are some of the of the 'seven sleepers.' What are the seven sleepers, grandma? The bears, the raccoons, the woodchucks (a favorite personation), the bees, the ants, the frogs, and the snakes. Do they sleep all winter, grandma? No; they wake up sometimes when we have a thaw." Although the old lady's classification may not be scientifically complete, here we have the whole theory of hibernation in a nutshell without evolution or sleepy-awake cogitations.

The knowledge that, on the approach of cold weather, the final requirements for their winter's sustenance are completed, and those animals and insects subject to such requirements by nature, retire to their dormitories to enjoy the sweets

of semi-consciousness until the returning sun, by its genial warmth, arouses them to activity, is old. It is not apparent that the hollow tree-trunk, or its similtude is indispensable in producing conditions necessary for hibernation. I have had strong colonies, which, judging from the quantity of debris on the bottom-boards, scarcely broached their stores for two months in mid-winter; and came out strong in the spring with clean combs, and with the loss of very few bees. In fact, observation thus far in my experience, has led me to the belief that such colonies pass the winter in the very best condition, the condition which our best bee-keepers are striving to attain; and from what has just been said, the object sought can be accomplished by using the present style of frame hives. A condition which provokes restlessness is one serious obstacle to a favorable result. Another obstacle exists in the characteristics of the bees—idiosyncracies, if I may be allowed to so apply the term.

Last winter was a severe one for bees in this vicinity; and on preparing my colonies for winter, I gave them extra care, treating all alike as nearly as possible. They all (20 colonies) passed the winter safely, and the most of them in prime condition. In a few of the colonies the combs had some mold on them, and a slight evidence of bee-diarrhoea was observable for the first time in my experience. Those which remained the most quiet, came through the best. As the object sought in my winter preparations (as noted heretofore) has always been to attain a condition favoring a somnolent repose, I believe the result of my efforts have been manifested in the conduct of my bees while in winter quarters, and the general satisfactory condition in which they have passed our trying (to them) spring months.

Compactness being one of first principles of hibernation, it is assumed by a colony of bees in repose, whether their resting place be on the "fine twig," or within the walls of the movable-frame hive; and could a proper condition of warmth be maintained at all times, it would be a matter of little importance whether they occupied a partitioned half, or were allowed to roam the whole hive at will. Albeit, I cannot see anything original in my treatment, as the hints promoting it were culled from Prof. Cook's Manual of the Apiary, and more recently from the columns of the BEE JOURNAL.

Again, the attitude of one claiming, at this advanced hour, the ripening fruits of so many others' culture, looks a "leetle" suspicious; and when the mountain was delivered of the mouse, it seems that had the declaration of the wise man, that "there is nothing new under the sun," received a merited notice, the claim would not have been promulgated—or at least not with such evidence of confidence in its merits as a *valuable discovery*. "Honor to whom honor is due."

Cumberland, Maine, Aug. 12, 1884.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Northeastern Kentucky Convention.

The Northeastern Kentucky Bee-Keepers' Association met in Covington, on Aug. 13, 1884, in Walker's Hall, with the President, Peter McVean, in the chair. This was the largest and most interesting meeting that has been held since its organization. There were members present from both near and far.

After reading and approving the minutes of the previous meeting, the regular routine of business was taken up and disposed of. The President then called on the Vice-Presidents for essays.

The Rev. L. Johnson, of Walton, Boone county, then read an essay on "Bees, Honey, and their General Management," which was very interesting and beneficial to all.

Mr. Beach, of Kenton county, also read an essay entitled "Queen Rearing," which was criticised severely. It was a very able and masterly production.

There were several samples of very fine comb and extracted honey on the table—especially the comb honey. Several parties had some nice Italian queens for exhibition and sale; also a one-frame observatory hive.

When the question-box was opened, we had quite a discussion, especially when the question about the pollen theory was reached. This question was asked, "Is sound pollen deleterious to bees in winter?" Mr. J. T. Conley, of Gallatin county, seemed to think that it was; but with that exception it received a pretty severe overhauling.

Other questions were asked, such as: "How many colonies can be kept in one place with profit?" "Is wired foundation a success for use in the brood-chamber?" "Are winter passages in the combs necessary?" "What material is the best absorbent?" "How can we winter our bees the most successfully?" "Are the Italians the best bees for profit, all things considered?" "Which are the best bees to create a stampede, Cyprian or Syrian?" These questions and many others were discussed at some length, and duly considered.

On motion, a delegation of three members of this Association were appointed to attend the State Convention which meets at Eminence, Ky., on Sept. 2 and 3, 1884, an adjourned meeting of which will be held at the Exposition in Louisville on Sept. 5.

The President called for reports, which resulted as follows: Kinds of bees kept, Italians principally; kind of hives, Langstroth; number of colonies, spring count, 608; natural swarms, 125, and swarms by division, 140; present number of colonies, 873; amount of comb honey, 3,792 pounds, and of extracted honey, 20,224; condition the bees are in now, fair.

Several new members were added. A motion was made and carried that this convention extend to Mr. J. T. Wilson and family its sympathy in the loss of his property by fire on the night of Aug. 5; and that a copy of the resolutions be forwarded to him.



It was decided by vote that the next meeting be held in Covington, on Sept. 25, 1884, at 9 a. m., in Walker's Hall, corner of Sixth and Madison streets.

A bill of \$2 for the use of the Hall was presented and ordered paid. Adjourned.

G. W. CREE, Sec.

PETER McVEAN, Pres.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Let the Bees Swarm.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

How often we hear bee-keepers lamenting because their bees swarm. "They were doing nicely, and storing honey in the boxes, when they swarmed, and away went all hopes of a honey crop," says one. "If they swarm, they do well; if they do not swarm, they do better," says another. I want them to swarm, for, with the exception of the present season, my honey crop has been increased by swarming. A colony and one swarm from it has, until this season, stored more honey than a colony which did not swarm.

The present season is peculiar, inasmuch that it opened two weeks earlier than usual, and closed on account of dry weather about three weeks before basswood blossomed. Cold, dry weather and high winds made a complete failure of basswood, from which comes our main honey crop. As all the honey was gathered in the early part of the season, it followed as a matter of course, that those colonies which did not swarm stored the most honey. They stored about one-third more per colony than did those which swarmed, aided by their increase.

The increase is worth what it cost in honey, and had basswood yielded even fairly, the tables would have been turned; and should the fall honey-harvest be even a fair one, they may yet be turned. So I say, let the bees swarm—just once.

I have, for two seasons, practiced the Heddon-method (page 126, BEE JOURNAL for 1883) of preventing after-swarms. Last season one colony in 25 cast an after-swarm; this season not one colony cast an after-swarm.

Mr. A. A. Decker, on page 522, does not like this plan, as it takes as many bees from the old colony as would make a second-swarm. He says, "The old colony needs these bees, the first swarm does not." Will he please tell us why? Will a bee gather more honey if the old hive is its home, than it will if its home is the new hive? Where the honey-boxes are, there should the bees be also; and with this system of preventing after-swarms, the honey-boxes are, or should be given to the new colony.

Mr. D. says: "To get the best results, i. e., surplus honey from the old colony, all the bees that are left when the first swarm leaves, should stay in the old hive during the remainder of the season." Will Mr. D. please tell us whether it makes any difference if all surplus should be taken from the new colony? If the returning bees

from the old hive were killed when they attempted to enter the new hive, as intimated by Mr. D., I think that there must have been some unusual cause, as I have seen nothing of the kind in the 60 times, or thereabouts, that I have put this method to the test, in the past two years. All the bees are the offspring of one mother, have been separated only a few days, and the intruders come loaded with peace offerings.

Mr. D. speaks of the time that is gained by introducing a queen to the old colony immediately after the first swarm has issued. If the honey harvest will be over before the eggs laid in those days which are "gained" can develop into bees and become old enough to labor, is there anything of value gained? That the plan will prevent after-swarming, I know from experience. I prefer, however, to introduce a virgin queen, as a laying queen is worth \$1.00, and a virgin queen will begin laying plenty soon enough.

Last winter, at the close of our State Convention, Mr. T. M. Cobb, of Grand Rapids, the Treasurer of the State Association, visited me, and I called his attention to the Heddon-method of preventing after-swarming. A few days ago he wrote me as follows: "I remember with pleasure my visit at your place, last December, and many times have I felt thankful for the lessons you gave me, especially those in regard to the management of after-swarming. Work in my apiary, this season, has been a pleasure instead of, as formerly, full of vexation."

I must return the compliment by saying that Mr. Doolittle's article on "Hiving Swarms," with queens having clipped wings, is the best I have seen in print. However, should an after-swarm issue when four or five swarms were clustered in one mass, it occurs to me that it might complicate matters somewhat. I presume that, like myself, Mr. D. has no after-swarms. I can very readily see that having all of the queens with clipped wings makes less trouble than when only a part of them have clipped wings.

Rogersville, Mich.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Lake Shore, N. Y., Convention.

The Lake Shore Bee-Keepers' Association held their fourth meeting at Forestville, N. Y., on Aug. 9, 1884. The President and Secretary both being absent, Mr. U. E. Dodge was elected President *pro tem*, and Messrs. Geo. Adams and J. J. Keyes were elected Secretaries for the day.

The discussion was opened by the following question: "Will it pay to have 30,000 to 35,000 bees in one colony to winter?"

Mr. Evans thought not, and said that when a colony is very large, by taking the combs from the hive and giving them a light shake, the old bees would fall off in consequence of their feet being worn out. He also stated that a colony of bees which is light in honey in the spring will breed

up faster than a colony which is heavy with honey, there being more room for the queen to deposit her eggs; and that until it is removed, comb filled with honey is no better than a board.

If in a damp cellar, will raising the combs from the bottom of the hive prevent their edges from molding?

Mr. Dodge said that rims put under the bottom the hives will prevent mold, with plenty of ventilation. He here gave a description of his beecellar in which he can regulate the temperature at will. He put his bees out on April 16, commencing at 1 a. m., and finished on April 19. All of the bees did equally well, whether put out in the night or day-time.

"What is the best plan for a beehouse, above or below the ground?"

Mr. Dodge said that he would, if situated as Mr. Adams is, dig into the bank and make a beecellar. In reply to a question concerning ventilation for colonies, he said that he could not easily describe the amount which he employed, but used his own judgment and acted accordingly.

Mr. Adams said that he was not satisfied with out-door wintering.

Mr. Evans said that he would make a cellar in a sand-bank, or construct one with double walls. He also said that honey has much to do with wintering bees. If the honey is bad, the bees will have diarrhoea and become weak. Good seasons help to winter bees, and the locality has much to do in the producing of good honey.

Mr. Adams darkens his hives to prevent the bees from flying during the winter.

Mr. Evans knows of a bee-keeper whose hives are made of very thin lumber, and that they were as frost-proof as hives made of thick lumber. He said that he had carried a queen home in his vest-pocket, in November, put her into a hive, and that the operation was attended with good results.

Mr. Adams desired to know why Mr. Dodge preferred a bank-cellar to an ordinary one for wintering bees.

Mr. Dodge stated that it would be more convenient than an ordinary cellar; that it would require far less labor in carrying the bees in and out of it in the fall and spring, especially if the bee-keeper had a very large apiary. With a bank-cellar, one could have a track with a small truck over which he could move the hives in and out with the utmost ease and dispatch.

Mr. Evans said that he had once wintered a colony of bees in his bedroom, that they were confined from fall until spring, and that they did well. In regard to allowing bees to have a cleansing flight in the winter, several endorsed the idea. Concerning the rearing of queens, Mr. Evans said that he would not rear too many queens to sell, and that we keep bees for the purpose of gaining money. Let them swarm naturally. One-half of the queens should be killed, for they were not fit to breed from; but some are more valuable and prolific than others, and some become barren

in one year, while the best queens are good for 3 or 4 years. He would advise beginners to get young queens.

Mr. Dodge objected to breeding in-and-in from year to year, and said that bee-keepers must be careful from whom they get queens, and to see that they have no diseased queens in their own apiaries.

Mr. Bolling stated that the queen is the life of the colony; that she must be a good one in order to produce good queens; that the first-born queen is the best, that the old queen leaves with the swarm, and that the old colony has the best queen. He thinks that colonies formed previous to June 24, do the best. He often divides swarms and puts young queens with them, destroying the worthless ones, and advises keeping new or young queens on hand.

Mr. Evans said that it is common to have early swarms, and that he cuts out the queen-cells and lays them on top of the frames in colonies which have lately swarmed; selects the best to allow to mature, and thinks many of the queens which are purchased are nearly worthless.

Mr. Bolling stated that he had seen queens in all stages of development. If queens are hatched from cells which are dry and empty, he would not use them, for they have been starved; while if they are hatched from cells with some of the royal jelly left in them, they have been well fed and are fully developed. In producing honey we must have plenty of bees. He puts on the boxes as soon as clover bloom appears, and thinks that comb foundation is beneficial. This season he had produced 1,000 pounds of honey, had 40 colonies, spring count, and now has 60.

Mr. Evans said that he would rather put 2 colonies together than to have light colonies. They will fill the hive with honey on which to live, and then store considerable surplus. He wished to know whether any of the members had any experience in using a direct passage to the boxes, but no one had such experience.

Mr. Bolling uses a skeleton honey-board and sections 2 inches wide, so set as to leave a clear passage. He prefers sections holding one-pound, and uses tin separators.

Mr. Dodge said that he could not produce honey without the use of glass or separators; could not handle sections and clean them without breaking some of the cells, and thus cause them to leak.

Mr. Bolling asked, "If a black queen is impregnated by an Italian drone, will this impregnation have an influence upon her drone progeny?"

Mr. Evans said that a fertilized queen carries the fertility in a sac, and that her drone progeny would be affected.

Mr. Dodge said that in order to insure success in a convention, there should be free and full discussion on all questions of importance in bee-culture by every member.

The next meeting will be held at Fredonia, N. Y., on Sept. 6, 1884, at 10 a. m., in the Park House.

U. E. DODGE, *Pres. pro tem.*

For the American Bee Journal.

### Hints to Bee-Keepers.

J. M. HICKS.

It is not generally understood or believed that nine-tenths of the moth-worms found in the brood-combs are produced by means of the bees carrying the eggs in with the pollen or bee-bread; nevertheless it is a fact.

Never buy a bee-hive expecting to get a moth-proof hive; for if you do, you will surely be disappointed as thousands of others have been in the past, by not knowing or fully understanding the natural laws which govern the ever "busy bee."

Now is a good time to prepare a quantity of hard candy from sugar, for fall feeding, if it is found to be necessary.

I would suggest to all who contemplate keeping few or many colonies of bees, to make their increase by division, performing it in the night-time, and in accordance with natural laws, using first-class movable-frame hive for the purpose, one in which bees can be easily and quickly managed without irritating them.

Always rear your young queens from mothers whose worker progeny has desirable qualities, such as a kind and amiable disposition as well as being industrious honey-gatherers.

In order to eradicate ants from bee-hives as well from ant-hills, let me suggest a free use of strong brine, which, if made hot and poured on, will effectually clear them out, and is no detriment to the bees. Good brine placed in small troughs with corn-cobs or chips as floats, is good for bees, and is a preventive of foul brood as well as an antidote for bee-diarrhoea.

Battle Ground, Ind.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Nor. Ind. and Sou. Mich. Convention.

On July 29, 1884, pursuant to a call, the Bee-Keepers of Elkhart and adjoining counties met at the County Superintendent's office, in Goshen, Ind., at 2 p. m., for the purpose of organizing a Bee-Keepers' Association. W. H. Barney, of Elkhart, was appointed temporary chairman, and A. Blunt, temporary secretary.

The following committee on permanent organization was then selected: A. Blunt, Goshen; E. H. Corpe, Vistula; C. C. Carmien, Goshen. The committee presented the following for officers of the association for the ensuing year, and they were unanimously elected:

President, A. Blunt; Vice-Presidents, Jacob C. Mishler and W. H. Barney; Secretary, Dr. F. L. Putt; Treasurer, M. J. Schrock.

After a few remarks, the President informed the convention that the first business in order would be to appoint a committee on constitution and by-laws, and the following gentlemen were selected; W. H. Barney, Elkhart; E. H. Corpe, Vistula; A. D. Hartzler, Goshen.

This committee reported a constitution and by-laws, which were unanimously adopted with the exception of an article of the by-laws with reference to the executive committee. On motion of Mr. Barney, this article was so changed as to constitute the President and Secretary a part of the executive committee. The President then appointed the following executive committee to act with the President and Secretary: C. C. Carmien, Goshen; Victor Garry, Millersburg; W. Buzzard, New Paris.

It was then moved and carried that the President should report this meeting in such papers as he saw proper. On motion, it was decided that the association should hold its next meeting in Goshen, on October 3, at 10 a. m. The executive committee was instructed to appoint two members to read essays at the next meeting on some subject pertaining to bee-keeping.

The association will be known as the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association.

The signing of the constitution and by-laws was considered, and 24 names placed upon the Secretary's book.

Membership fees to the amount of \$9.50 were received by the Secretary and paid over to the Treasurer. It was ascertained that over eight hundred colonies of bees were represented by those present. No one will question the advantages of united effort and frequent conferences by those engaged in so important a rural industry as that of bee-keeping; and most certainly, as a subject of natural history, it is worthy the careful study and investigation of every thoughtful person. Much interest and enthusiasm were manifested by those present, which betokens a successful future to our association, and more enlightened views respecting the management of the apiary by its members. On motion, the association adjourned to meet as above specified.

A. BLUNT, *Pres.*

F. L. PUTT, M. D., *Sec.*

Prairie Farmer.

### Bee-Pasturage, Fall Honey etc.

MRS. L. HARRISON.

In a recent trip through Woodford, Marshall and Putnam counties, Ill., I was pleased to note the progress that bee-culture is making. I traveled slowly in a phaeton, and was continually on the lookout for hives. The log-gum is apparently obsolete, and the box-hive nearly so; being used only when other hives are not to be obtained, or a runaway swarm is captured. The hives in use are the Langstroth, or modifications of it.

The proximity of bee-keepers could be detected readily, by the presence of sweet clover (*Melilotus alba*) growing along the highways. Where the roads are little traveled, this plant grows luxuriantly, and the seed is carried long distances, and distributed by wagon wheels. It is not a favorite with farmers generally, although its fragrance is to be preferred to dog-



fennel, rag-weed, etc.; but white clover (*Trifolium repens*) has many friends and no enemies. It raises its modest head wherever its roots find lodgment. A heavy sod of this clover prevents the highways from washing during heavy rains, and is especially useful, in this way, in clayey soils, near streams of water. Horse-mint (*Monarda punctata*) is blooming in the hedges, and from Texas comes the report of prodigious yields of honey from it. I have seen no bees working upon this plant, although now blooming in profusion, but I have noticed them literally swarming over catnip (*Nepeta cataria*). This is a very desirable honey-plant, and should receive increased attention from bee-keepers.

Reports come from Ohio of a severe drouth of six weeks' duration, and that the sources of honey are all dried up. From Arkansas we learn that the reverse is the case. In this locality, rain and showers have been frequent, so there is abundance of bloom, and if the weather is hot during August and September, the yield of autumn honey will be large. On my trip, I noticed that the rain areas were quite small; for two or three miles the oats would be beaten down almost as flat as if rolled, and a few miles further on, they would be erect and waving in vigor and beauty, unscathed by winds and storms. This diversity in the rain areas will make the honey crop irregular. In some parts of the State the autumn bloom will fail, because of drouth.

Peoria, Ill.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Is it "Honey-Dew"?

A. GIBSON.

In May I noticed that certain trees, particularly box-elder, began to look very peculiar; the leaves stopped growing, turned a darker green, and the new shoots ceased to grow. On closer inspection I found insects, or what seemed to be small white lice on the leaves, and at the same time drops of syrup covering the leaves to such an extent as to make the branches so heavy that they would droop by sheer weight of the sticky, sweetish syrup on the leaves.

Under the box-elder trees, this syrup could be found covering the ground, and when it fell upon the boards of the sidewalk, which it often did, it left stains which looked as though hot syrup had been thrown upon them; and it was not obliterated till after several hard rains. For about two weeks in June, to walk under these trees in the morning, was dangerous to clothing. In looking at the hat and coat after going, or just passing under a tree, I found it covered with large drops of transparent syrup as thick as very thick honey. This sticky substance could be removed only by applying very hot water.

It was also noticed that early in the season the lilac bushes were covered with it to a remarkable extent; but these bushes did not suffer like the

larger trees. The box-elder trees, up to July 10, looked very hopeless; the leaves only half-grown now began to wither, and the tree bore every appearance of early and speedy death; but from some cause or other, about the middle of July, they began to live up, new twigs began to grow, and at the present writing, the trees are putting on a new growth of very light green; and those trees which were pronounced dead, have again put forth their leaves.

The season during which this syrup-flow continued, was of 4 or 5 weeks' duration. Early in the morning, bees fed almost exclusively on this substance, and later in the day it would get so stiff that they could not work it up. The honey gathered from this dew (?) has a very dark, reddish appearance, and has a sickish taste. I consider it unfit to eat.

The bees stored honey from this very fast. I have a row of hives setting under a row of box-elder trees, and this dew fell from the trees upon those hives, covering them with this sticky substance which becomes mixed with the dust blown on them by the winds, thus giving the hives such a nasty, unsightly appearance that I was obliged to wash them so as to get rid of it. I consider this substance injurious to my bees, and at some future time I will explain how.

Ponca, Neb., Aug. 12, 1884.

## What and How.

ANSWERS BY

James Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich.

### Rules for this Department.

1. Give your name and post-office address.
2. Be brief, and to the point.
3. Send no simple questions, such as are answered in the bee-books.
4. Ask only such questions as are of general interest.
5. This department is not intended for advertising any one's wares—therefore questions concerning the manufacture of goods for sale are not appropriate.
6. Direct all questions to the editor—

THOS. G. NEWMAN,

925 West Madison St., CHICAGO, ILL.

### How to Build a Bee-House.

Will you please answer the following questions through the BEE JOURNAL:

1. What would be the best way to build a bee-house for wintering bees and for extracting honey and storing general apian supplies during the summer? I propose building a small brick house on the east side of my dwelling, fronting the south.
2. About 100 feet to the north there is a small ravine about 12 feet deep with a close grove of pine trees, making an entire wind-break from the north. As the ground is very dry, would you recommend making a cellar, say 4 or 5 feet under ground, and build it up to 7 or 8 feet, for wintering bees in, and use the upper part as aforesaid? or had I better build a

little larger and take off a room at the north end for wintering above ground? I can build frost-proof cheaper here with bricks than with wood.

3. Which is preferable, brick or wood for a house for wintering bees? Norwich, Ont., G. W. TIDEY.

ANSWER.—I have, this season, built a new honey-house in my home apiary. I built it 18x30 feet, with a cellar of the same size under it, and 8 feet deep. It is two stories high, the lower one being sealed with wood (painted white) all over inside. I want a cellar as much all underground as I can get it. I would advise you to build your cellar as deep, or as much in the ground as you can handily, and build your house and cellar about twice as large as you now think you need it, and you will likely be very glad that you did so, if you do not remain in the business.

### Killing Young Bees.

In the forepart of last June, I bought a colony of hybrid bees with an Italian queen. They were carried a considerable distance and placed upon the stand where they were to remain. On the second day after, I noticed a murderous work going on; every young bee that came out of the hive was seized and killed. Not less than a half pint of these dead bees lay in front of the hive. This was a mystery which I could not solve. The top of the hive being nailed down for purpose of safety during the removal, I did not remove it until this time. I found in the honey boxes large quantities of dead bees, which, in their fright, probably sought a place of escape through the top of the hive, and were shut in and suffocated by the falling of the comb foundation which covered the place of entrance. Can you account for this cruel and apparently wanton destruction of the young bees? This ceased as soon as the upper part of the hive was relieved.

L. FREEMAN.

Barry, Ill., Aug. 12, 1884.

ANSWER.—To fully decide in my own mind the cause of the trouble you mention, I should need to know more of the details than I gather from your account, and perhaps more than I could learn were I on the ground; but if the young bees appeared in a perishing condition (for want of ventilation), I should think that the old workers were carrying out what they considered damaged or past the point of usefulness, and dangerous to the health of the survivors.

### The Michigan Fruit-Belt.

1. Is the fruit belt of the State of Michigan as hopeful a locality as other portions of the State for the production of honey as a speciality?

2. If so, what comparatively new counties would you think most hopeful?

S. S. KANAGA.

Millersville, Ill.

ANSWER.—Some locations in the Michigan fruit-belt (of which I live in the eastern edge of the southern

end) are first-class honey locations. The "new counties" are further north, and many of them are good fruit locations, and also good for honey-producing. Go to what localities you may, you will find it possessing some advantages and disadvantages. I have no choice in counties, to offer.

### Honey-Plant for Hedges.

I want to plant a nice, thick hedge around my garden next to the fence, of some pretty flowering shrub which is also a good honey-bearer and which will keep in bloom most if not all of the season. The query is, Can such a plant be obtained? I have two large bushes of the shrub called snowball or snowdrop which fills the bill, if it is a honey-bearer. It begins to bloom early in the season and remains in bloom until the frost comes, and seems to be never free from bees and yellow-jackets that work it most industriously from early morning till after dark. I have frequently seen the bees working it when it was getting dark. Will you kindly reply to the above through the medium of the BEE JOURNAL? SUBSCRIBER.

Yorkville, Ont.

ANSWER.—This is a question which I feel incompetent to answer. Of all the branches of apiculture, I am least posted in regard to its honey-flora. I will remind you that many flowers which yield honey well in one climate, will scarcely yield at all in another, where they will grow and seed successfully. I advise you to use your own judgment. If you like the snowball as a hedge-plant, and the bees like it as a honey-plant (as yours seem to), I would advise its adoption for your purposes.

### Red-Colored Honey.

1. Will Mr. Heddon kindly inform me, through "What and How," from what source some of my bees have stored red honey of a bitter taste, but otherwise of good flavor. The trouble seems to be confined entirely to 2 colonies. Would such honey be safe to feed even for winter stores?

2. Are juices gathered from bruised apples and pears suitable for winter stores, if but little pollen is gathered at the same time? W. J. RASIN.

Jenkintown, Pa., Aug. 12, 1884.

ANSWERS.—1. This question I cannot answer, having no practical knowledge of your flora; but from my experience here, I should not be afraid of the bitter honey for winter stores for the bees.

2. I should not consider such juices fit for winter stores, though I do not know that they will even tend to promote diarrhea, but I prefer more concentrated and more highly oxygenized food during the cold winter.

The Union Bee-Keepers' Association of Western Iowa will meet in Dexter, Iowa, on the second Saturday in September, at 9:30 a. m. This Association is doing a good work, and bee-men in Western and Central Iowa would do well to avail themselves of its benefits. M. E. DARRY, Sec.

## SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

### A Good Fall Honey-Crop Expected.

From 26 colonies, spring count, I have taken 2,300 pounds of extracted honey, and 300 pounds of comb honey, making an average of 100 pounds per colony. I have increased them to 45 colonies, and should the weather prove favorable, I expect a good fall crop of honey, as the bees have been doing well for a few days past.

H. H. WARREN.

Myra, Wis., Aug. 18, 1884.

### Botanical.

Will you please give the names of the two enclosed specimens of plants? also their value as honey-producers? No. 1 is a garden plant, and the bees gather pollen from it. No. 2 grows in low places, and blooms in the fall. Both grow 3 or 4 feet high.

Bloomington, Ill. H. W. FUNK.

[No. 1 is *Thalictrum anemonoides*.

It is a common wild plant. I have often seen bees on it, but do not think that it is very valuable, only as very early plants are always desirable in stimulating the bees. No. 2 is an aster. All of the asters are valuable. —A. J. COOK.]

### The "Pollen Theory."

Thank you, Dr. Tinker! It seems that you read closely. The glory of first public mention of the "pollen theory" is enough to set one wild; but the idea of me, a patent-hive man, thinking of something first! I am afraid, if this is so and becomes known, that not only will pollen make bees sick in winter, but that they cannot be cured, and that "pollen theory" will be a term of reproach and I will be held accountable for it. Let us blame Bingham. I believe it was Bingham any way; at least he is used to smoke and can stand it. In the mean time, let us search for "a balm in Gilead" to heal the bruises which Mr. Heddon has received in trying to prove this theory. He is always trying to prove something. His mental economy is likened unto a great press which is specially designed for the discovery of leaks, and the consequence is that he knows of very few vessels that will "hold water." We will glorify Bingham, mollify Heddon's wounds which were received in honorable battle, and be happy.

J. M. SHUCK.

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 19, 1884.

### Bees on the Nebraska Prairies.

I have just completed a series of journeys north and south of the Platte river in Nebraska, and have observed carefully the bee-doings of the State. The bee-belt now extends beyond the 100th meridian, into the northern counties beyond the Platte river, far

west of the Missouri, where the farmer has displaced the herdsman. This, for the preceding reason, is a manifest sign of progress. Here, the season for honey has been good so far; and there is every indication of a large gathering. When the season of Neb. is named, it really means from the first of July to the coming of the first frost, which may be towards the end of September, or late in October; and during this time, richest honey-flowers are in bloom on the prairies. Besides the Italian, there are now in the State the Cyprian and Palestine bees. The latter are not regarded as profitable as the Italians. Recently I called at the large apiary of Mr. G. W. Hawley, near Lincoln, and found him busy. Mr. Hawley called special attention to two honey-flowers which he finds useful. He was enthusiastic about the Bokhara clover, which affords honey-pasturage during the best part of the season. A patch, cultivated in the nursery, grew 8 feet high, and on one stem there were over 20 branches; the plant covering a space of six feet, and having not less than a thousand flower-heads on it, on which the bees were working all the time. The well-known matrimony-vine (*Lycium barbarum*), with its millions of inconspicuous flowers was also covered with busy bees; but, notwithstanding its usefulness, the sprawling growth of the plant prevents Mr. Hawley from recommending it for bee-pasturage.

O. A. MULLON.

Lincoln, Nebr., Aug. 11, 1884.

### Honey Season almost a Failure.

So far, this season is almost a failure. The bee-keepers here were jubilant over the prospects at the beginning of white clover bloom, but we had an everlastingly heavy rain which cast gloom and sorrow over the high spirits of the bee-keepers. For the past week or more the bees have worked hard in the mornings and gathered considerable honey from the oak, buck-bush and other plants. I think we will yet have a full crop of honey. Spanish-needle and other fall honey-plants are yet to bloom, and they generally produce honey if the season is favorable.

C. H. McFADDIN.

Clarksburg, Mo., Aug. 15, 1884.

### Experience with Sweet Clover.

In the fall of 1882, I bought one peck of sweet-clover seed, and sowed  $\frac{1}{2}$  of it on about 2 acres of oat stubble, simply sowing it broadcast. The other  $\frac{1}{2}$  I sowed during the following spring upon the same ground, and on  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an acre of the same stubble field that was sown to timothy in the fall. Of the fall sowing I never saw a plant; the reason being that the fall was so dry as to scarcely start timothy; and the clover being a larger and light seed, it was not covered, but it must have sprouted or it would have come up in the spring. The spring sowing came up all right, but when I cut the timothy, all the clover sown with it died on account of the dry weather. About July 20, this year, the clover that lived began



t blossom, and such a buzzing on it as the bees kept up was enough to delight the heart of any bee-keeper. It has proved to me: 1. That it is a splendid honey-plant here in Iowa. 2. It just fills the gap between the blooming of other clovers and the fall flowers. In order to have it bloom next year, I shall cultivate about one-half of the ground, thus leaving small furrows, and then harrow it in. Bees here have increased fairly well; my own having increased from 8 colonies to 21, and most of them are now in good condition; but I have not yet heard of any one taking a bit of surplus honey, although the clovers never bloomed more profusely. They gained some ahead, but used it afterwards in brood-rearing. Basswood bloom produced no nectar. Our time for surplus, however, is generally during the next four weeks. JOS. BEATH.

Corning, Iowa, Aug. 13, 1884.

### Enjoying a Good Honey-Flow.

Last season the honey-flow was continuous from June 1 until Aug. 15, with the exceptions of rainy days and no fall honey crop. This season we had a splendid flow of honey from white clover from June 1 until July 1, and after that the bees did not make a living until Aug. 9. Since then we have had a splendid flow of honey from the second crop of white clover, and from buckwheat; and we are now in the midst of as fine a honey-flow as I ever saw at this time of the year. GEO. E. HILTON.

Fremont, Mich., Aug. 18, 1884.

### No Surplus Honey.

Bees have done but little good here for several weeks. We have had no surplus honey yet. The weather is so dry and so very dusty. The outlook is very poor for a good yield this fall. Our grain and garden crops were never better in the last 20 years. J. M. HICKS.

Battle Ground, Ind., Aug. 15, 1884.

### Report for the Past Two Years.

In the spring of 1883, I began with 16 colonies, 12 in fair condition, and 4 weak. In May I fed them 50 pounds of the best granulated sugar made into syrup, so they built up and were ready for the honey harvest when it came, which was later than usual here. They increased by natural swarming to 37, and I took 3,243 lbs. of extracted honey from them. They had very little comb to build, for I had a lot of good combs to give the increase. I sold nearly all of my honey in my home market in small lots, and realized an average of 13½ cents per pound. Last winter I wintered them on the summer stands in large boxes with 6 inches of wheat chaff all around the sides of the hives, and 9 inches on the top, and lost only 2 in wintering, and none in the spring, and had no spring dwindling. I did not unpack them until after fruit bloom was over in the spring. I commenced this season with 49 colonies, and increased them to 99 by natural swarming. Forty-six of my 49 colo-

nies were in splendid trim for the season's crop, which bid fair to be a good one, but we had so much cold, cloudy, windy weather in June and in the early part of July that I got only a little over 2,000 pounds of extracted and 60 one-pound sections of comb honey. Others about here who worked for comb honey, got none. I have been very successful in preventing after-swarms this year, by giving a mature queen-cell to a colony the day after it had cast a swarm. If possible, I give cells that will hatch in a few hours, or in a day at the most. My bees are all mixed with Italian blood, and have at present full winter stores with a fair prospect of getting enough to do them for present use, or until frost. Basswood was a failure here this year, and thistles did but fairly. This year's honey is of good quality. W. J. HONEYFORD.

Avening, Ont.

### Diseased Bees.

I have a colony of bees which has been diseased during all of this season, having begun early last spring. The colony was, early in the season, a good, average one. The diseased bees were often dragged out when they were able to crawl back to the hive. Great numbers of them were black and shiny, and looked as though they had been dipped in oil. The dragging-out process has been going on all the time up to the present. A very small number of bees now remain, but what few there are, have vim, and they do not seem to be discouraged. I have cleaned away the dead bees several times, and there is now quite an accumulation of them. They may have 2 pounds of honey in the hive. I examined the colony last evening, and found that the brood in all stages of development is not in proportion to the number of old bees. The queen seems to be quite prolific. I consider the colony of no value. In the season of 1880, I had a colony in my apiary that acted in the same way up to about July 1, when the trouble ceased, and the bees stored enough honey to winter on. The season here has been a poor one for honey and increase. We have had a great deal of rain up to within 3 weeks past, vegetation has been rank, and the prospect is good for a crop of fall honey. The bees are now out early in the day, and seem to be gathering honey. ISAAC SHARP.

Waveland, Ind., Aug. 20, 1884.

### Preventing After-Swarms.

I have tested quite well Mr. Heddon's method of preventing after-swarms, and consider it a failure. It has caused several cases of very bad robbing. I always use the golden opportunity—just between sundown and dark—to discover robbing; also the first swarm will, sometimes for weeks, treat the bees of the old colony with suspicion. If I could not introduce young queens, I would shake off most of the bees in the old colony, and keep the entrance well closed for two days, and carry it away at once. Fall feeding is next in

order, and I think that I have a method of feeding and an entrance to the boxes that will not be improved soon. CHARLES MITCHELL.

Molesworth, Canada.

### Absolutely no Surplus Honey.

Cannot Mr. Doolittle or Mr. Heddon lend me honey enough to make a jug of vinegar? The silver lining hangs on the southeast corner of "the ragged edge of despair;" and unless we get a flow of honey from heart's-ease, we will have to fall back on sorghum molasses, in this section of the country. JAMES RONIAN.

Villisca, Iowa, Aug. 16, 1884.

### Honey Crop Below the Average.

The honey crop here is below the average. White clover has yielded well generally, but the yield here was mostly from red raspberry bloom, and not enough for a taste from basswood. By close extracting I have managed to get 1855 pounds where last year the yield was 3,000 pounds, with about the same number of colonies, and the crop was ¾ basswood. I am satisfied from experiments last season, that a syrup made from granulated sugar is better than natural stores for wintering bees. I think it is well to have it stored in combs that contain no pollen, as breeding need not commence before the bees gather natural pollen in the spring. If pollen is detrimental for winter food, as I am inclined to believe, bee-diarrhea will not exist, as it is very liable to do when natural stores are depended upon; and one, at present prices of sugar, can gain enough to well pay him for his labor. A very thick syrup can be made for 5 cents per pound. We have had an unusually cold July here, and it is cold now. Prospects fair for a fall crop. W. H. S. GROUT.

Kennedy, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1884.

### Bees in Northwestern Nebraska.

With the experience which I have had with bees in Northwestern Nebraska, I think it is a very poor country for the apiarist. Take it on an average, bees gather just about enough honey to decently winter on, but they do well in swarming. I had 34 colonies in 1883, and received 380 pounds of comb honey, and 120 pounds of extracted. I have 54 colonies this season. They swarmed and seemed to do well until July 15. I had some very heavy swarms hanging out. It was getting late in the season, and I put on sections to keep the colonies from swarming. I put the sections on about July 1, the bees commenced to work in them, and worked until about July 15, when I noticed that they commenced robbing, and kept it up for about 15 days. They destroyed 5 colonies which had young queens that had not been mated with the drones. I closed the entrance of the hives so that but 2 bees could pass at a time, and then smoked those which appeared to be robbing the worst, but nothing seemed to do any good. They are working very hard now, and all seem to be in good condition. I use

the double-walled hive, and I think that it is a very good one. I left them on the summer stands last winter unprotected by any wind-breaks, and the ground froze about 3 feet deep, but the bees came through all right. Until July 1, my bees swarmed and did better than ever before. I expected a good crop of honey, but I am afraid that it will fail. My bees are storing honey very fast at this time, and I am in hopes that the fall will be favorable, so that the bees can make up for lost time. I have about half a dozen colonies of Italian bees, and the balance are the native black bee. So far the black bees appear to be the best workers, but the Italians seem to build straighter combs.

ANDERSON GIBSON.

Ponca, Neb., Aug. 12, 1884.

### Tree-Trunk Method of Wintering.

When I read an article like the one from the pen of Wm. F. Clarke, in the BEE JOURNAL of July 9, 1884, I feel like criticising it a little. I do not wish it understood that I am writing this against his method of wintering, for I am not; but I have known of bees dying in trees in winter, or at least they were all right in the fall, and in the following spring were dead. But of course this does not prove that they were winter-killed. That bees are sometimes winter-killed in trees, we have proof in Col. R. Walton's article on page 492. Mr. Clarke, in his article, devotes considerable space to "Bee-Life in a Tree-Top." Is it possible that Mr. C. never saw a bee-tree with the entrance near to the ground? If he has not, then the nature of bees is different here in Iowa; for out of some 50 bee-trees which were felled, and which I can now call to mind, 14 of them had entrances close to the ground, one was in a stump, and one in a log on the ground. In some of these trees the combs were actually built below the level of the ground. I am not writing this to get up a controversy with Mr. Clarke, as I would likely get the worst of it; but am merely telling facts as I have seen them.

J. W. BUCHANAN.

Eldora, Iowa, Aug. 11, 1884.

### What is it?

Since my last letter, there have been heavy rains here, and the bees are doing better. They are bringing in a vast amount of pollen from corn, and working strongly on buckwheat, of which there is a large amount sown. I will describe as well as I can what to me was a curious scene: There are 140 colonies of bees  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from here, working on 7 acres of buckwheat, 20 rods from the apiary. The bees cross the road over a rise of ground in a direct line to the buckwheat field. I was in the road at this rise of ground, looking at the thousands of bees flying in the air; it was about 7 o'clock in the morning, and the bees flying directly towards the sun, when my attention was drawn to what I at first thought was fine drops of rain, but upon close inspection I

saw that it was a fine liquid spray or fine drops which was ejected from the bees. This was something new to me, and so I went back to my house and got my assistant, W. B. Smith, and returned, where we both saw it distinctly many times. I then went away  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles and returned, and again saw it repeated. Now, what does this mean? What bearing does it have on the "dry feces theory?" Also on the pollen idea? If this is common, how can bees be confined to the hive for 5 months and their intestines not become distended and diseased, thus causing the dreaded condition of the bees which we call diarrhoea?

S. J. YOUNGMAN.

Cato, Mich., Aug. 4, 1884.

### Only Half a Crop of Honey.

We have only about a half crop here. I began the season with 32 colonies, having lost 30 in the winter. I began to feed them on May 8, and got them in good condition by June 12. It was cold all through July, and for a month the bees have been idle; now it is hot and dry, but I hope for better times. Up to date I have taken off 950 pounds of comb honey of the best quality.

JOSEPH LEE.

Farmers, Mich., Aug. 16, 1884.

### Bees Did Well on Basswood.

I commenced the season with 55 colonies, some of which were very weak. They have increased to 100 colonies, mostly by natural swarming. The first part of the season was quite favorable for brood-rearing until about July 1, when we had unfavorable weather 5 days, which almost entirely checked swarming. I obtained only about 500 pounds of extracted honey from clover, and that was all that they stored up to July 1. When basswood bloomed, my bees did well, and it lasted about two weeks; since then they have not made more than their living. I have in all about 4,500 pounds of honey, about 300 pounds of it being comb, and the balance extracted honey. We have just had quite a rain, and I am in hopes that we will have a little flow of fall honey.

A. C. SANFORD.

Ono, Wis., Aug. 18, 1884.

### Not More than Half a Crop.

I have not yet seen any reports of the honey crop from this part of Michigan. We had an unusual heavy flow of honey-dew or aphidæ secretion during the month of June, but it is poor stuff, and a damage to the honey crop. I had 45 colonies in the spring; increased to 71 by natural swarming, and have taken 1,000 lbs. of comb honey in one-pound sections, mostly from white clover, and have extracted 500 lbs. Basswood was a complete failure, owing to cold, windy weather when it was in bloom. Buckwheat is coming into bloom, but it is not yielding much honey on account of dry weather. I hope that others are doing better.

E. W. WALES.

Disco, Mich., Aug. 16, 1884.

### Honey and Beeswax Market.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL,  
Monday, 10 a. m., Aug. 25, 1884.

The following are the latest quotations for honey and beeswax received up to this hour:

#### CINCINNATI.

HONEY—There is no change to note in the price of honey, but demand is improving gradually. Extracted brings 64c on arrival, and choice white comb honey in sections, 156c 16c.

BEESWAX—Is dull at 26c 28c on arrival.

C. F. MUTH, Freeman & Central Ave.

#### NEW YORK.

HONEY—Sales of comb honey continue slow. As yet there are no arrivals of this season's crop. We have received several small shipments of new extracted honey, which sold readily. For prices on this year's crop, we quote: Fancy white, 1-lb., 166c 18c; fancy white, 2-lb., 156c 16c; fair to good, 1 and 2-lb., 126c 14c; fancy buckwheat, 1-lb., 126c 13c; 2-lb., 116c 12c. Extracted, white clover, in kegs or small barrels, 86c 90c; dark grades, 76c 77c.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow, 30c 32c.

MCCAUL & HILDRETH, 34 Hudson St.

#### BOSTON.

HONEY.—New honey is coming in, and selling at 166c 18c, for best white 1 and 2-pound sections. New extracted, 86c. Honey in unglazed sections sells the most readily. Old comb honey all gone.

BEESWAX—35c.

BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

#### CHICAGO.

HONEY.—The demand for comb is very light. The retailers have bought a little during this month; but say that they do not have any call for it at present. Prices range from 126c 13c per pound for the different sized frames and style of packages. There is a continued dullness in extracted. Some of the new crop is on sale.

BEESWAX—Is dull, and 25c for dark, with 30c 32c for yellow, is the range of prices.

R. A. BURNETT, 161 South Water St.

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY.—The market is devoid of any encouraging features to sellers. Offerings are numerous, there is no pronounced inquiry, and not a particle of competition among buyers. Some comb honey has been sold within the week at 7c, 8c, 9c and 10c for four different grades, the latter being extra choice. White to extra white comb, 96c 11c; dark to good, 76c; extracted, choice to extra white, 56c 57c; dark and candied, 25c.

BEESWAX—Wholesale, 25c.

STEARNS & SMITH, 423 Front Street.

#### KANSAS CITY.

HONEY—I have to report a little easier feeling in the honey market. Dealers generally have an idea that the crop is large and are not willing to buy more than for present demands, which are, as yet, comparatively light. Then, too, the immense crop in California and low prices there have a tendency to equalize the Eastern markets. Crops, except in the extreme east, I think, are not so light as is supposed, and there will be no scarcity in the Mississippi Valley. My last quotations are hardly sustained this week. I am trying to hold this market up, but small buyers are quoting country prices on me which compel some concessions. I think our bee-keepers will find it good policy in quoting prices to these occasional buyers, to hold a stiff margin of 2 or 3 c. on them, and when they do make a sale, it will count to their profit. But when they quote prices or make sales at about what their commission merchant or large buyers are getting, these fellows use it to beat down the prices in the regular channels, and it only reacts on the producers after all. I am in favor of the bee-keeper selling all he can around home and any where else when he can get a good price; but if he places himself in the field as a competitor of the regular honey merchant, he only pulls down the market on his own head.

BEESWAX—Nominal, 30c 35c per lb.

JEROME TWICHELL, 514 Walnut Street.

#### ST. LOUIS.

HONEY—Steady; demand and supply both small. Comb, 12c 14c per lb., and strained and extracted 66c 67c.

BEESWAX—Firm at 32c 33c for choice.

W. T. ANDERSON & CO., 104 N. 3d Street.

#### CLEVELAND.

HONEY.—The honey market seems to be improving, so that there is a larger demand. Best 1-lb. sections were sold in quantity at 16c; in a small way 17c is occasionally obtained, but 16c would be the more reliable quotation; 2-lb. best white, 146c 15c; second quality slow at 10c 12c. Extracted slow at 86c.

BEESWAX—30c.

A. C. KENDEL, 115 Ontario Street.

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY.—We quote comb honey in 2 lb. sections, 15c; extracted, 76c 77c.

GEO. W. MEADE & CO., 213 Market



## Special Notices.

Examine the Date following your name on the wrapper label of this paper; it indicates the end of the month to which you have paid your subscription on the BEE JOURNAL.

For safety, when sending money to this office get either a post office or express money order, a bank draft on New York or Chicago, or register the letter. Postage stamps of any kind may be sent for amounts less than one dollar. Local checks are subject to a discount of 25 cents at Chicago banks. American Express money orders for \$5, or less, can be obtained for 5 cents.

We wish to impress upon every one the necessity of being very specific, and carefully to state what they desire for the money sent. Also, if they live near one post office, and get their mail at another, be sure to give us the address we already have on our books.

When writing to this office on business, our correspondents should not write anything for publication on the same sheet of paper, unless it can be torn apart without interfering with either portion of the letter. The editorial and business departments are separate and distinct, and when the business is mixed up with items for publication it often causes confusion. They may both be sent in one envelope but on separate pieces of paper.

It must be understood that, should an advertiser desire to cancel an unexpired contract, he can do so only by paying regular rates for the number of insertions his advertisement has had.

In reply to many correspondents let us say that we take any kind of postage stamps as money, but coins should never be sent by mail, as it endangers the loss of the letter either by thieves, or else breaks through the envelope and is lost in that way.

We carefully mail the BEE JOURNAL to every subscriber, but should any be lost in the mails we will cheerfully send another, if notified before all the edition is exhausted.

**Subscription Credits.**—We do not acknowledge receipt of each subscription by letter. The label on your paper, or on the wrapper shows the date to which your subscription is paid. When you send us money, if the proper credit is not given you, within two weeks thereafter on your label notify us by postal card. Do not wait for months or years, and then claim a mistake. The subscription is paid to the end of the month indicated on the wrapper-label. This gives a continual statement of account.

We can supply photographs of Rev. L. L. Langstroth, the Baron of Berlepsch, or Dzierzon, at 25 cts. each.

## GETTING UP CLUBS.

To increase the number of readers of the BEE JOURNAL, we believe, will aid progressive bee-culture and help to elevate the pursuit. We, therefore, offer the following premiums for getting up clubs:

While no subscription to the BEE JOURNAL will be taken for less than the regular advertised prices (viz.: Weekly, \$2.00; Monthly, \$1.00),—any one getting up a club of two copies, or more, may select from "OUR BOOK LIST" anything therein named, to the amount of 15 cents for every dollar they send direct to this office, to pay them for the trouble of getting up the club; and these books will be sent, postpaid, to any address desired.

For a club of 3 Weekly or 6 Monthly and \$6.00, we will make an additional present of a Pocket Dictionary, bound in cloth, containing 320 pages.

For a club of 5 Weekly or 10 Monthly, (or a mixed club of both,) with \$10, we will, in addition to the 15 per cent, present a copy of the AMERICAN "POPULAR" DICTIONARY, comprising every word in the English language that enters into speech or writing; it contains 32,000 words and phrases, 670 illustrations and 512 pages; it is nicely bound in cloth, and will be sent by mail, postpaid, to any address desired.

Subscriptions for two or more years for one person, will count the same as each year for a different person.

**Emerson Binders**—made especially for the BEE JOURNAL, are lettered in gold on the back, and make a very convenient way of preserving the BEE JOURNAL as fast as received. They will be sent, post-paid, for 75 cents, for the Weekly; or for the Monthly, 50 cents. They cannot be sent by mail to Canada.

Do not let your numbers of the BEE JOURNAL for 1884 be lost. The best way to preserve them is to procure a binder and put them in. They are very valuable for reference.

**Sample Copies of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL** will be sent free to any person. Any one intending to get up a club can have sample copies sent to the persons they desire to interview, by sending the names to this office.

Our rates for two or more copies of the book, "Bees and Honey," may be found on the Book List on the second page of this paper. Also wholesale rates on all books where they are purchased "to sell again." The time for reading up will soon be here, and in anticipation of this, we now have a very large stock of books on hand, and can fill orders for them in any quantity, on receipt of orders.

## Create a Local Honey Market.

Now is the time to create Honey Markets in every village, town and city. Wide-awake honey producers should get the Leaflets "Why eat Honey" (only 50 cents per 100), or else the pamphlets on "Honey as Food and Medicine," and scatter them plentifully all over the territory they can supply with honey, and the result will be a demand that will readily take all of their crops at remunerative prices. The prices for "Honey as Food and Medicine" are as follows:

Single copy 5 cts.; per doz., 40 cts.; per hundred, \$2.50. 500 will be sent postpaid for \$10.00; or 1000 for \$15.00. On orders of 100 or more, we will print, if desired, on the cover-page, "Presented by," etc., (giving the name and address of the bee-keeper who scatters them). This alone will pay him for all his trouble and expense—enabling him to dispose of his honey at home, at a good profit.

To give away a copy of "Honey as Food and Medicine" to every one who buys a package of honey, will sell almost any quantity of it.

**Ribbon Badges**, for bee-keepers, on which are printed a large bee in gold, we send for 10 cts. each, or \$8 per 100.

## EXCELSIOR WAX EXTRACTOR



The advantages of this Extractor are:

1. It is more easily operated, there being no necessity for removing the top to refill with water.
2. It melts quicker, because the wax is brought into a more direct contact with the steam.
3. It is more economical, because the steam has access to the center, thereby extracting all the wax from the refuse matter.
4. The filler for water acts also as an indicator as to the amount of water in the boiler, as when the steam escapes through the filler, more water will be required.

Keep a kettle of hot water ready to fill when required. We make two sizes, the smaller one having a larger capacity than the Swiss Wax Extractor.

Price, small size, \$4.00—large size, \$5.00.

**ALFRED H. NEWMAN,**  
923 West Madison St., CHICAGO, ILL.

## Convention Hand-Book.

It is a nice Pocket Companion for bee-keepers. It is beautifully printed on toned paper, and bound in cloth—price 50 cents.

It contains a copy of a model "Constitution and By-Laws" for the formation of Societies for Bee-Keepers—a simplified manual of Parliamentary Law and Rules of Order for the guidance of officers as well as members, a blank form for making statistical reports—a Programme of questions for discussion at such meetings—model Premium Lists for Fairs which may be contracted or enlarged, and then recommended to the managers of adjacent County or District Fairs—32 blank leaves for jotting down interesting facts, etc.

We have aimed to make it suitable for any locality, and a book that will commend itself to every bee-keeper in the English-speaking world.

We have had some bound in Russia leather, with colored edges—price, 60 cents.

We will supply them by the dozen at 25 per cent. discount, post-paid.

## To Indiana Bee-Keepers.

Since Secretary Allen's notice on page 542, relating to the display of bees and honey at the Exposition in Louisville, from Sept. 4 to 6, I have conferred with Col. John F. Davis, Commissioner of Agriculture of Kentucky, and he has promised to give the following prizes, to encourage the display of Bees and Honey among the products of the State: Best comb honey, not less than 24 lbs., \$5.00; best extracted honey, not less than 24 lbs., \$5.00; best display of honey, \$10.00; best colony of Italian bees and queen in observatory hive, \$5.00; best display of bees and queens, \$10.00; best collection of honey-producing plants and trees, cut specimens, \$5.00. I may not have the list entirely correct, as I received it verbally from the Commissioner. We hope to meet many of the friends of bee-culture from other States, as well as from our own State, at our State convention at Eminence, Ky., on Sept. 2 and 3, and also at Louisville. G. W. DEMAREE, Christiansburg, Ky., Aug. 21, 1884.

The semi-annual meeting of the Fayette County Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in Brush Creek, Iowa, on Sept. 9, 1884. This is to be a basket picnic held in the yard and lawn of B. F. Little. All who are interested are invited to attend. Come with your baskets well-provided, and we will have a whole day of enjoyment. B. F. LITTLE, Sec.

Advertisements intended for the BEE JOURNAL must reach this office by Saturday of the previous week.

## UNPARALLELED OFFER!

I have a fine 6-horse-p. Horizontal Engine and Boiler (new) for sale, for \$300. I paid \$425 for it, last year. Description and cuts free. O. H. TOWNSEND, 35A11 Alamo, Kalamazoo Co., Mich.

## EVERY BOY or GIRL

Who sends us eight 2-cent stamps (16 cents) and the names and address of ten boys and girls who love to read, will receive YOUNG AMERICA, a large 50-cent monthly, full of beautiful pictures, brilliant stories, poems, puzzles, etc., one year, free. Don't miss this rare chance, as this is the best and cheapest youth's paper in America. Address YOUNG AMERICA, Lock Box 675, Canal Dover, Ohio. 35A21

EXCELSIOR  
HONEY EXTRACTORS

In answer to frequent inquiries for Extractors carrying 3 and 4 Langstroth frames, I have concluded to adopt these two new sizes. The 3 frame basket is in a can of the same size and style as the 2 frame. The 4 frame basket is in the larger can, with the cone or metal standard for the basket to revolve upon, leaving room underneath the basket for 75 or 80 lbs. of honey. It will be complete, with covers, and in every way identical, except in size, with the \$16.00 Extractor, 13x20, which is intended for any size of frame.

Excepting with the \$8.00 Extractors, all the different styles have strainers over the canal leading to the honey gate, and movable sides in the Comb Baskets. The \$8.00 and \$10.00 Extractors have no covers.

For 2 American frames, 13x13 inches.....	\$8 00
For 2 Langstroth " 10x18 " .....	8 00
For 3 " " 10x18 " .....	10 00
For 4 " " 10x18 " .....	14 00
For 2 frames of any size, 13x20 " .....	12 00
For 3 " " 13x20 " .....	12 00
For 4 " " 13x20 " .....	16 00

ALFRED H. NEWMAN,

923 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ills.

## W. Z. HUTCHINSON,

Rogersville, Genesee Co., Mich..

is now making a specialty of rearing fine Italian queens. All queens bred from the purest and best of mothers, and the cells built in full colonies. Single queen, \$1; 6 for \$5; 12 or more 75 cents each. Tested queens, \$1.50 each. Make money orders payable at Flint, Mich. He has a large stock of Queens on hand, and can fill orders by RETURN MAIL. 35Duf

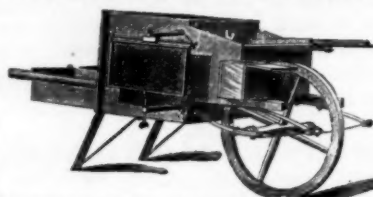
## THE BRITISH BEE JOURNAL

AND BEE-KEEPER'S ADVISER.

The BRITISH BEE JOURNAL is published SEMI-MONTHLY, at Seven Shillings per annum, and contains the best practical information for the time being, showing what to do, and when and how to do it. Rev. H. H. PEELE, Editor. LONDON, ENGLAND.

We send the Weekly AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL and the British Bee Journal, both for \$3.00 a year.

## SYSTEMATIC AND CONVENIENT.



DAVIS' PATENT HONEY CARRIAGE,

REVOLVING COMB-HANGER,

Tool Box and Recording Desk Combined.

Price, complete, only \$18.00.

For sale by ALFRED H. NEWMAN, 923 West Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

WANTED.—Situation by a young man of some experience, as assistant or to take charge of an apiary. Good references can be given. Address, J. S. S., care Chas. F. Muth, S. E. cor. Freeman and Central Avenues, Cincinnati, O. 35A11

HIGH-GRADE QUEENS.—In closing the Queen trade for this year, I have some fine high-grade "business" Queens, which will be sold for 40 cents each. Fine breeding Italian stock for sale. G. W. DEMAREE, Christiansburg, Ky.

## TESTED QUEENS FOR \$1.00.

ONE or more Tested Queens, \$1.00 each. SIX unwarranted Queens for \$4. Cyprian Queens crossed with Italians, at the above prices, and I claim that they are the best bees. I guarantee each Queen to be young and good. J. F. HERSHEY, Mount Joy, Lancaster Co. Pa. 35A21

IF YOU WANT  
—A—  
VEHICLE,

SEND A POSTAL CARD TO THE

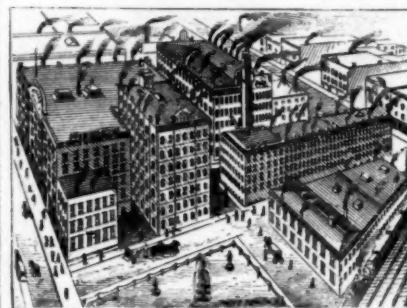
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COLUMBUS, OHIO.

When Catalogue and name of nearest dealer, where our SUPERIOR Vehicles can be seen, will be sent.

We have the LARGEST FACTORY in the world for manufacturing first-class and SUPERIOR

Buggies, Phaetons, Light Carriages, Surrey Wagons,



AND OUR POPULAR

American Village Carts,

the latter most perfect and free from horse motion.

We make our own wheels from the best timber (sawed by our own mills) that can be obtained from the hills of Southern Ohio—famous for the second-growth hickory.

Any of our readers who will inclose 18 cent stamps, in a letter to the COLUMBUS BUGGY CO., Columbus, Ohio, will receive in return a beautiful engraving in colors representing an "Australian Scene," and their manner of traveling in that country with ostriches as a motor. 24A181

Dadant's Foundation Factory, wholesale and retail. See Advertisement in another column.

## Vandervort Foundation Mill.

6 Inch, Price, \$25.00.

It makes the finest extra thin Foundation for comb honey. For Sale by

ALFRED H. NEWMAN.

923 West Madison Street. CHICAGO, ILL.

## For Bees, Queens.

Honey, Foundation, Hives, Sections, and all Apian implements, send for Circular to

FLANAGAN &amp; ILLINSKI,

1AB1y Lock box 995. Belleville, St. Clair Co., Ills.

Dadant's Foundation Factory, wholesale and retail. See Advertisement in another column.

## GOLD

for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days, than you ever thought possible at any business.

Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer; to all who are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 4A17





# Exposition New Orleans.

Opening December 1, 1884; Closing May 31, 1885

— UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE —

United States Government.

**\$1,300,000,**

Appropriated by the General Government.

**\$500,000,**

Contributed by the Citizens of New Orleans.

**\$200,000,**

Appropriated by Mexico.

**\$100,000,**

Appropriated by the State of Louisiana.

**\$100,000,**

Appropriated by the City of New Orleans.

**From \$5000 to \$25,000,**

Appropriated by Innumerable States, Cities and Foreign Countries.

Every State and Territory in the Union represented, and nearly all the Leading Nations and Countries of the World.

The Biggest Exhibit, the Biggest Building and the Biggest Industrial Event in the World's History.

APPLICATIONS FOR EXHIBITS ALREADY RECEIVED COVER MORE SPACE AND A GREATER VARIETY OF SUBJECTS THAN THOSE OF ANY EXPOSITION EVER HELD.

The cheapest rates of travel ever known in the annals of transportation secured for the people everywhere.

For information, address

E. A. BURKE,  
Director General, W. I. & C. C. E.,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

## Syrian-Albino Queens!

My new Strain AHEAD of all. They build beautiful, straight Combs, without Separators, and are UNEXCELLED as workers. Reared by Alley's method.

Select-Tested, to breed from .....\$3.00  
Unfested .....\$1.50

Address, **DR. G. L. TINKER,**  
30Atf New Philadelphia, Ohio.

# GREAT SAINT LOUIS FAIR, October 6th to 11th, 1884, OPEN TO THE WORLD

Entries, Spaces, Stalls and Pens Free to all Exhibitors.

**\$50,000 CASH PREMIUMS!**  
APIARIAN Exhibits the LARGEST in the World!

HALF-FARE RATES on all Roads during the Fair.

REGULAR LIVE-STOCK SALES DURING THE FAIR.

For Illustrated Premium Lists, or information, address the Secretary.

FESTUS J. WADE, Secretary. CHARLES GREEN, President.  
35A4t



# BUY AN ESTEY ORGAN

The Best in the World. 150,000 already made. In buying of us or through our Agent, you deal direct with the manufacturer. Write for Catalogue of ESTEY and CAMP & CO. ORGANS, Decker Bros., Mathushek, Simpson, Estey & Camp, and Camp & Co. PIANOS. AGENTS WANTED.

**ESTEY & CAMP,**  
188 and 190 State St., CHICAGO.

## Prices Reduced.

Owing to a decline in the price of Beeswax there will, hereafter, be a reduction of

**5 cents per pound**

on all orders for Comb Foundation, I pay 28c. per pound delivered here, for yellow Beeswax. To avoid mistakes, the shipper's name should always be on each package.

**ALFRED H. NEWMAN,**  
923 West Madison St., CHICAGO, ILL.

## DOUGHERTY & McKEE,

Indianapolis, Ind.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES and HONEY. Langstroth HIVES a Specialty. Dadant's Foundation, Bingham Smokers, Wired frames and Foundation from the Given Press, Sections, Extractors and Honey Jars. Send for our Price List. 14A20t

Dadant's Foundation Factory, wholesale and retail. See Advertisement in another column.

## Given's Foundation Press.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT affirms that the PRESS is SUPERIOR for making Comb Foundation either in Wired Frames or for SECTIONS, and insures straight and perfect combs, when drawn out by the bees. Send for Circular and samples.

**D. S. GIVEN & CO.,**  
1ABt7 HOOPESTON, ILL.

**\$66** a week at home. \$5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 4A1y

## FLAT-BOTTOM COMB FOUNDATION,

high side-walls, 4 to 16 square feet to the pound. Circular and samples free. **J. VAN DEUSEN & SONS,**  
Sole Manufacturers,  
Sprout Brook, Mont. Co., N. Y.

**The long-lost Friend.** This rare and curious book contains all the secret arts, charms and remedies for man and beast, as practiced by the famous John George Hohman during the 17th Century. For circulars, address: **B. G. STAUFFER,**  
Box 14, Bachmanville, Pa. 35A1t

1868. 1884.  
**HEDDON'S**  
COLUMN.

**WAX ON SHARES,**

For Comb Foundation for 1885.

Why not send me your Wax  
**NOW**

to be made into the best Given Foundation on shares, or at a low cash price per pound for making, during the less-hurried winter months.

If you have no wax, perhaps your store-keepers have, and it will pay you to buy and ship to me.

Write and get my present low terms. I pay highest market price in

**CASH FOR WAX.**

**Apiary for Sale.**

I offer for sale one of the best apiaries and very choicest location in Southern Michigan.

No other bees kept in the field. House, barn and honey-house, high-board fence and  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre of ground in a small village, only 25 rods from Depot, freight, express and telegraph offices; sawmill, store and blacksmith shop, six miles from here, on this M. C. R. R. Good cellar, cistern, and two wells.

Here we have three surplus honey crops: First, from white clover; second, from basswood; third, from myriads of fall flowers.

I will give my purchaser a splendid opportunity to gain a good home, and choice honey location. I will sell with it any number of colonies of bees and apiarian fixtures wanted, the outfit being either for comb or extracted honey as desired; or I will sell only the home and permanent fixtures, and furnish a large number of colonies on shares till the purchaser thus gains stock of his own. Hives and fixtures of my latest improved patterns. Write me for prices, terms, etc.

**QUEENS!**

Our New Strain,

**Also IMPORTED ITALIANS!**

Take your choice. Prices:

Tested, to breed from.....	\$ 3 00
Untested.....	1 25
Untested, after July 1st.....	1 00
Untested, (per doz.) after July 1st.....	11 00

**CIRCULAR for 1884**

And be SURE to state whether or not you have my Circular for 1883.

Address,

**JAMES HEDDON,**  
WAGIAC, Cass County, MICH.

**Sixth Thousand Just Published!**

**New and Enlarged Edition**

**OF**  
**BEES and HONEY,**

OR THE

Management of an Apiary for Pleasure and Profit; by

**THOMAS C. NEWMAN.**

Editor of the Weekly Bee Journal.

925 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

It contains 220 profusely illustrated pages, is "fully up with the times" in all the improvements and inventions in this rapidly developing pursuit, and presents the apiarist with everything that can aid in the successful management of the Honey-Bee, and at the same time produce the most honey in its best and most attractive condition.

PRICE—Bound in cloth, \$1.00; in paper covers, 75 cents, postpaid.

**A Liberal Discount to Dealers, by the Dozen or Hundred.**

**A PRIZE.**

Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 4A1y

**J. W. ECKMAN,**  
DEALER IN

**Pure Italian Bees and Queens**

For further information, send for Circular.

7A1y RICHMOND, Fort Bend Co. TEXAS.

**AGENTS**

wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest, best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK Co., Portland, Me. 4A1y



**NEW**  
**HONEY PAILS**

The accompanying illustrations show a nest of pails with the sides tapering, for marketing extracted honey. The covers are deep and the pails are made with special reference to filling them for the retail honey-trade. They are made in a superior manner and are quite attractive in appearance, when filled and nicely labeled.

4 lb. 7 lb. 13 lb.  
Per doz. \$1.25 \$1.60 \$2.00  
Per 100 8.00 10.00 14.50

**A. H. NEWMAN,**  
CHICAGO - ILL.

**Vandervort Comb Fdn. Mills,**

Send for Samples & Reduced Price-List.

ABtf J. VANDERVORT, Laceyville, Pa.

**A NEW BEE-VEIL.**

There are five cross bars united by a rivet through their center at the top. These bars are buttoned on to studs on the neck-band. The bars are of best light spring steel; the neck-band of best hard spring brass; the cover is of handsome light material. It is very easily put together, no trouble to put on or take off, and folds compactly in a paper box 6x7 inches by one inch deep. There would be no discomfort in wearing it either day or night, and the protection against Mosquitoes, Flies, Bees, Gnats, etc., is perfect. The weight of the entire Veil being only five ounces. Price, by Mail or Express, \$1.00.

**ALFRED H. NEWMAN,**

923 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

**GOLDEN ITALIANS!**

I now wish to say to my former customers, that I am now ready to fill orders for the following Queens.

Hybrid.....in May and June, each....	\$ .50
June, each.....	1.00
Italian—untested—not warranted, in May and June, each.....	1.50
Italian—tested Queen.....	2.50
Full colonies of Hybrids.....	7.00
Full colonies of Italians.....	10.00

20Atf **L. J. DIEHL, Butler, Ind.**



**Muth's Honey Extractor,**

Square Glass Honey Jars, Tin Buckets, Langstroth Bee-Hives, Honey-Sections, etc. Apply to **C. F. MUTH,** 976 and 978 Central Ave., CINCINNATI, O. Send 10c. for Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers.

**Dadant's Foundation Factory, wholesale and retail.** See Advertisement in another column.

**Notice This!**

After Aug. 30, I will send by return mail a beautiful tested Syrian or Italian Queen, and one of my combined Drone and Queen Traps, or a copy of the Bee-Keepers' Handy Book, on receipt of \$2.00; without book or trap, \$1.50 each. Warranted Queens, \$1.00 each. Select tested, \$3.00. Safe arrival guaranteed, by mail.

33Atf **HENRY ALLEY,**  
WENHAM, MASS.

**65 ENGRAVINGS**  
**THE HORSE,**  
BY B. J. KENDALL, M. D.

**A TREATISE** giving an index of diseases, and the symptoms; cause and treatment of each, a table giving all the principal drugs used for the horse, with the ordinary dose, effects and antidote when a poison; a table with an engraving of the horse's teeth at different ages, with rules for telling the age of the horse; a valuable collection of recipes, and much valuable information.

Price 25 cents.—Sent on receipt of price, by

**THOMAS G. NEWMAN,**

925 West Madison Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

**Dadant's Foundation Factory, wholesale and retail.** See Advertisement in another column.

**LOCAL REPORTERS WANTED.** We want an agent and local reporter in every community to represent City and Country, and furnish us from time to time such facts as we may require. Send 10 cents for credentials and full particulars regarding services and compensation. Address, Will C. Turner & Co., Publishers "City and Country," Columbus, Ohio. 24A18t

**ITALIAN QUEENS, DADANT FOUNDATION, and Supplies.**—I will pay you to send for Circular. **E. F. SMITH, Smyrna, N. Y.** 11A28t